.2,568.28 .2,078,79 .1.331.41 Aug. .1.259.53 Aug. .1,330.13 . 814.17 .2,468.64 .2,415.69 Oct. 3

Oct. 14 (2 days). 509.65 The amount of the payment during the ast three weeks of this period by the Sulainistration is not so significant as the number of men that received it. All men who furnished a team and wagon reeived \$3.75 a day, the others received regu-ar laborers' wages. The week ending Oct. 1893, there were 285 men on the pay rolls. They drew pay for from two to six days each, in most cases about three days. This was for the purpose of dividing the "pie" among as many men as possible. New men were taken on every day and the old ones were then taken back again, after being off or two. In this way the work that have been done by a force of two ed men was divided among one hundred reased to 293. For the week ending last rsday night the street commissioner had his pay rool and paid out almost 1,000 less than was paid out by the Sullivan administration, even though the streets were badly washed by the storm that ocrurred in the early part of September. These repairs are now almost completed.

m these figures it will be seen that colley of the administration was to oth over opposition to Sullivan by tem-arily putting the laboring men opposed to work on the streets. It was not rely to smooth over opposition, but so secure a lot of enthusiastic supporters for him at the proper time among the class of people who will go to a primary and carry their point. The Democratic convention of two years ago was held July II, and along in June.

when matters began to look a little shaky for the Mayor, the force of laborers on the streets began to be increased. The pay roll gradually climbed up to a point above \$2,000 a week and remained there until the convection was held, and then it took a great fall, dropping the very next week to \$1,578.79, a cut of 25 per cent. This amount continued to decrease. It became necessary to decrease because the apropriation had given out under the imstration was compelled to ask for money, which the Council readily

more money, which the Council readily granted, knowing the use that was to be made of it. This fund was increased by an additional appropriation of \$15,000.

By further reference to the table it will be seen that until the latter part of September the amount hovered closely about the \$1,200 mark. More money was spent for the street-repair pay roll during the three weeks preceding the election and during four or five weeks immediately preceding the nominating convention than was spent in any other period of nearly double the time during the year. It has been claimed by the Demograts that this was just merely a "happen so," but when it is considered that the summer is the time for cleaning and repairing the streets, it is cleaning and repairing the streets. It is hard to convince the people that it was merely through the ordinary course of events that so much money was spent at these two times, and the months of Au-gust and September allowed to pass by with so little work being done. The figures are so suggestive of the regulation style of municipal government by the Demcratic party that such a statement cannot e given much credence.

By looking at the month of September in this statement it will be seen that the first pay roll for the month was only \$814.17—the time had not yet and the seen that the first the time had not yet and the seen that the seen that the first pay roll and the seen that the time had not yet arrived when it was necessary to begin toadying to the heelers. It was not long in coming, however. The next week showed an increase of 25 per cent.; the next an increase of 35 per cent., and the next time it jumped enormously, being almost doubled; but it was only two weeks then till election. It remained at this figure for two weeks, and then the next week, being the week of the election, it jumped to within \$70 of \$3,000, while for naining two days in which the Democrats had control it fell 50 per cent. t will be extremely hard to convince the ion of funds that belonged to them, and iso that the same thing would not be one two years from now if Tammany

I gain control of this city at the comfigures are taken, the street repair pay roll amounted to \$66,166.43. It is only fair to say that this amount included the account now known as the street-repair account, which was not then kept separately. Last year the street-repair pay roll amounted to \$10,046.83, and the street-repair account was \$10,295.39, which, added together, as they were in 1893, makes a total of \$43,342.22, showing a difference in favor of the Republican administration of \$22.834.21. This difference shows a saving to the city on this one item of 33 per cent., and during the Republican rule the streets were kept in much better shape.

of the column above for this year taken from an article that appeared in the Sentinel in August in which an at-tempt was made to show great extrava-gance in the street department, with addi-tions from the city records up to the pres-ent time. The Sentinel figures out that the Republican administration had at that time spent a little over \$30,000 for the street-repair pay roll for this year, and called that extravagant. By comparison it will be seen that only one weekly pay roll of the year up to the date of that article amounted to as much as the corresponding one of two years ago. It will also be seen that during the time of Mr. Trusler's active campaign mination he was not assisted by the addition of a large force of heelers to the city's pay roll. An examination of the has been no great difference in the pay rolls since the good weather opened up so work could be done economically on the streets. The work has been steady, and has been done where it was most needed, without regard to what the needs of the

strong Democrat, and in the course of the conversation the Democrat remarked that the streets ought to be in better condition low than they were two years ago. "Just more men you have worked this year." he said.
"You think, then that the streets are now in as good condition as they were two

years ago, but that this shows up to the credit of the Democratic party, because it redit of the Democratic party, because it

"That is about it."

"You will not doubt be surprised to learn, then, that last year the Republican administration reduced the expenses in the street department by one-third, and that this year the expenses have not exceeded those of The Democrat was compelled to admit his surprise, and would not believe the state-ment until he was shown the figures, and

then only reluctantly. "I cannot see how Fisher could do it," was his only remark.

AS TO BAD STREETS.

e of the Work Done Under the Sullivan Administration.

The Democratic platform discusses and nces the Republican street improvement policy and since it was adopted the Sentinel has had a great deal to say in this regard. One particular paragraph in the platform has been harped upon at every opportunity. In this paragraph, which begins in the characteristic Democratic manner with "We denounce," etc., it is said: "In the public works constructed, notably

Awarued Highest Honors-World's Fair. DR



USI PERFECT MADE

mitted to ignore the contracts; and incapnitted the taxpayers to be grossly imnestly done, or not done at all. Publ ovements have been made without regard to the rights or wishes of property owners. Costly improvements have been forced upon the small property owners in the outskirts of the city, in many instances oppressing and impoverishing them, wh oughfares in the business centers have remained unimproved at the behest of rich holders of property, who had 'influence' with the administration."

It will be recalled by most of the citizens of the South Side that one of the first improvements laid by the city after the new charter went into effect was on Coburn street. The brick pavement was built by Robert Kennington, and has been a source of trouble to the city officials ever since. It is now in a deplorable state, and has needed repairs for several years, but has never had a new brick put into it since the day it was put down. At the present time the city is having trouble with it and a lawsuit is the inevitable result. The contractor has refused to repair it, although t was built under the ordinary guaranty of urs. The reason he gives for his reusal is that the repairs are not such as he is bound to make. He says the workmanshi is first-class, and it may be, and that th entire fault is that the material with which the street was built is not of sufficiently good quality to stand the wear. He claims, however, that this is not his fault, and that if he had been notified that he was that if he had been notined that it using material not up to the necessary standard he would have used better, but that as all the brick were accepted by the Democratic engineer and his assistants, after a careful inspection and proper tests, he is not responsible for the city's negligence in not knowing whether the brick were good enough. He says he bought them, or, rather, submitted samples and then bought them, believing they were of proper quality. The samples were exam-ned by the city engineer and were proounced good, and when the brick were delivered on the street there was some talk about them not being of good enough quality. The city engineer said they were good enough, and authorized him to put them the street. With this statement of facts, it has been looked upon as somewhat doubtful if the city can maintain its claim for the relaying of the surface where it is worn out. Mr. Kennington says he will wait till the five years of the guarantee are up and then demand the 10 per cent. of the contract price which has been held for security for repairs, and if it is not turned over to him he will sue the city for it. This is the history of the part the Demo-cratic party played in this matter; the Republican side is different. The present nistration has always maintained that Kennigton was as much at fault in putting in soft brick as was the Democratic administration in knowingly permitting it, and that he is therefore responsible for the repairs of the street. The present

With this street built by Kennigton continually in a bad cond...on, and he refusistration continued to give him contracts, and up to the change in the admin-istration, two years ago, he had built the following streets: In 1891—Coburn street, from East street to Madison avenue. In 892-Pearl street, from Pennsylvania to Ilinois street. In 1893-Capitol avenue, rom South street to the Union tracks; Court street, from Alabama to East; South street, from Pennsylvania to Delaware street, and Susquehanna street, from Vermont street to Michigan. All of these are brick streets, and wherever they are much used, are in bad condition. The last one was approved about the time of the change of the administration two years

it attempted to compel Kennington to make

held by the city for the guarantes of the

finally decided to wait until the guar-

expires, which will be in December, and then have the street placed in a condition to be turned over to the

and charge the amount to the fund

There was a change when the new Board of Works took charge of the affairs. It immediately announced that no more contracts would be let to any contractor who had been remiss in his duties, and from that time on Mr. Kennington was refused ecognition by the board, with the result hat no more such streets as he built have been put down in the city. He is not the only one that has had similar treatment. It has been the practice of the board con-tinually since that time to refuse to open a bid submitted by a contractor known to be unreliable, or if the bids have been opened by mistake they have been thrown aside without being considered. It was only a few days ago that, when the bids were opened for the White river inter-ceptor, there was one from a tabooed conractor. The board immediately announce hat it would not be considered, and wor not have been opened if it had known who submitted it. This has been the uniform practice of the Republican Board of Works, which has endeavored to do the best that could be done for the interest of the property owners.

A SAVING OF \$80,000.

Property Owners This Much Better Off than Under Democratic Rule.

It is a fact that has received much comment in journals devoted to public improvements that this city has been for some time getting work done cheaper than any other city in the country. The simple statement that it is done cheaper does not convey an adequate idea of the saving to the property owners and taxpayers. Until the beginning of the year 1894 the prices paid here for street improvements it was decided that there was still a large reets and efforts were immediately made pull the cost down to the lowest notch. Asphalt streets seemed to offer the greatest field for reduction and an attack was immediately made there. It was decided that so long as there were only two com-panies building such streets in this city and enough work to keep both of them to force them to make lower bids. It had been argued by many that there was nothing that could be substituted for Trinidad

The Board of Works and the city enineer undertook a series of investigations and tests to determine if there was any other asphalt that would wear equally as well if laid properly. It was found that the Bermudez asphalt, wherever properly handled, had given satisfaction and the city engineer made a trip to many cities where it was in use and found that in most cases it was pronounced equally as good as the Trinidad asphalt. With the result of this investigation laid before it the board decided to insert in the specificaions for asphalt streets a clause that

would admit any asphalt to competition that was proved to be equally as good as the Trinidad. Another company was then formed to ract that was let under the new specifica-tions showed a marked decrease in price. To make the property owners doubly safe the new company, which secured this con-tract, was required to enter into a bond binding it to resurface the street with Trinidad asphalt at any time within five years if the Bermudez asphalt should prove to be not as good as the Trinidad. This was the entering wedge that drove til the minimum of \$1.70 a square yard was reached. Before the change in the specifications was made the price had veraged about \$2.82 a square yard, thus naking a reduction in price of 40 per cent. This extremely low figure did not prevail ong, it being the result of a bitter compe-

ition and below the city engineer's estinate of the actual cost of the work. After intracts were let at prices ranging from \$1.70 to \$2 a square yard prices gradually resumed a normal condition at only a reasonable profit. The average price for the year 1894 was about \$2.20 a yard. The city engineer figured the net saving to property owners on the asphalt imits made during the year on acnt of this change in the specifications to have been \$80,000. This estimate is based upon the prices for which similar work was done in 1896. The record of the wo years is as follows: In 1833, 7.38 miles of asphalt street were built at a cost of \$603,743, an average of \$81,808 a mile. In 1894 there were built 3.99 miles of asphalt street at a cost of \$229,744, an average of \$57,494 a mile. This is a difference of \$24,-314 a mile, which, if the streets built in the two years had been of the same width, would have made the net saving \$97,012.86, but on account of the streets built in 1894 averaging narrower in width than those built in the year before, which reduced the cost per mile to some extent, the actual saving, as near as can be estimated by the city engineer, is about \$80,000. The same general facts in regard brick pavements are true. There has always been open competition in brick pavements in this city, so far as street build-

ers are concerned, but until the advent of the present administration the specifications limited the size of the brick to the size of the ordinary building brick. This excluded several makes of brick that were a little larger and had stood the test in other cities remarkably well. Under this administration the specifications were more liberal in this regard and brought into

duce the average cost for a mile of treet to \$48,783.40, as against \$51,044.20 In gravel streets the difference was muan average of \$12,399.68 a mile. In 189

smaller brick. This and the in

more marked. In 1893 there were 1.77 miles of gravel street built, at a cost of \$21,947.43, there were 2.89 miles of the same class of street built at a cost of only \$15,487.07, an average of only \$5,358.85 a mile. In other words the money spent for one mile of gravel street in 1893, if spent as it was in 1894, would have built two and threetents miles of the same street. The same is true of gravel street with brick s walks. The average cost in 1893 was \$11,-783.16 a mile, which is less than was paid in the same year for graveled streets without brick sidewalks, while in 1894 the average cost per mile was \$8,383.88.

GAVE AWAY PUBLIC RIGHTS.

Democrats Ignored the Chance to Get Two Vinducts Instead of One. The Demograts have made a bold effort to take upon themselves the credit for the building of the Virginia-avenue viaduct. A few days ago an ex-councilman, who had heard some of the extravagant claims made by the Democratic adherents, became reminiscent and gave a little of the inside history of the building of this viaduct. According to his statement, which the records uphold, the Democrats can properly claim credit only for signing away the rights of the citizens of the South Side to one or more viaducts.

"The Democrats would not seek to make their record prominent on that subject i ceived at this late day," said he. fact is that the Democratic majority in the Council absolutely threw away the chance for two viaducts, instead of one, and as a result of their action the city has a part of a valuable street vacated for railroad uses and suits for \$200,000 pending for damages on account of it. At the time the viaduct question came up the city had fought th railroads to a standstill in the courts, and the roads were completely at the merc of the Council. It was in the power the Council to compel a viaduct to be buil both at the Meridian-street crossing an at the Virginia-avenue crossing. The lega fight had been over the viaduct proposed to be constructed at the Meridian-street cross-ing. The railroads did not want to build over Meridian street on account of the cost and proposed to construct a viaduct over Virginia avenue as a compromise, knowing that the cost of two viaducts would by that be put off for a long time. The roads, therefore, made a proposition that they would construct the viaduct over Virginia avenue, provided the city would condemn Alabama street at the grade crossing, so which had been laid unlawfully on Louisiana street. The Democrats in the Council, with Sim Coy at their head, proposed at once to accept the proposition, though it was the first one made and was more of a feeler than anything else. They went into caucus, being anxious to make it a party measure for supposed party benefit, perhaps, and the Republican members were not allowed to have a say as to what should be done. The caucus approved the railroads' offer and ceded the rights that the city litigation as to Meridian street wanted the railroads to come in over the Belt road and proposed several amendments of benefit to the city, but the ma jority would give us no voice whatever. The viaduct was ordered built at Virginia avenue, when it was clearly within the power of the Council to compel the roads to build both there and over Meridian street. By their action the Democrats releved the roads of the necessity of structing more than one viaduct, and lered built was constructed more the advantage of the railroads than for the entire people of the South Side. The viaduct over Virginia avenue benefits only about a quarter of the city, while with one also at Meridian street, the two would have benefited fully half the city. Th Democrats were responsible for a heavy loss to the people of the South Side, and are entitled to no credit, for at the time the viaduct was ordered built the Council would have been criminally remiss in its duty toward the people if the advantage gained by years of hard legal fighting had not been seized. The rail coads were where they could do nothing else than to build viaduct, and instead of making them ild where it would beneft one-half of the city the Democratic majority permitted the roads to dictate where one viaduct should be built, irrespective of the greatest interests of the greater number of peopl. That is the kind of tring the Democrat latform boasts of."

THE ALBERT LIEBER INTERVIEW Brewers' League a Unit Against the

Republicans. The night after the Democratic city concention nominated Tom Taggart at the behest of Albert Lieber there was a rous ing Republican meeting held at the Columbia Lincoln League hall, on McCarty street. Mayor Denny was the principal speaker. He discussed to some extent an interview with Albert Lieber that appeared in the Cincinnati Commercial Gazette. The following is an extract from that speech:

"I want here to read you a few sentences," said Mayor Denny, "uttered twenty days ago by Mr. Albert Lieber, who is president of the Indianapolis Brewing Comany, vice president of the State Brewers' dation, and chairman of the executive mittee of that association. In speaking of the Nicholson bill and its effect upon the liquor traffic, Mr. Lieber said:
"The rigorous enforcement of the

day and the 11 o'clock features of the law has driven many of the saloons out of existence, the saloon keeper being unable to continue unless being allowed to sell ring the proscribed hours.'
"Here is a square confession by Mr. er that he is against the Nicholson law, ecause it enables the authorities to enforce the Sunday and 11 o'clock provisions of the old law. In other words, he com-plains because men who sell his beer cansn't this a startling statement to co minent citizen at the head of a large and lucrative business? It is a plain admission of past unlawful conduct on the art of his patrons, and an expressed unrighteous desire on his own part to see that conduct continued. Just after the Nicholson bill went into force and its wholesome effects had been clearly demonstrated, a nonresident of this city, in giving expression to his disapproval of the law and its workings, nominated Tom Taggart for Mayor, picturing him as the propperson to come to the rescue of Indian polis lawbreakers. Who do you support was? It was Mr. Crawford Fairban the distiller and brewer king of Terre Haute. The Democratic party of Indian-apolis, in convention last night, ratified the nomination thus made by this alien six weeks ago. I wonder if Mr. Taggart is proud of the distinction Mr. Fairbanks has

"I want to call your attention to another statement made by Mr. Lieber. The reporter asked him this question:
"What will be the attitude of the brewers in the pending municipal campaign and in the State and national campaign next

"This was his answer: "They will be a unit against the Repub-"I will not read further from this strange interview, although Mr. Lieber said many other things that are equally as surprising as the ones I have given you. The main point I desire to make is that we here have a public declaration by the man who stands at the head of the brewery ess of this city that all the men in his have arrayed themselves against blican party in future contests that party saw fit last winter, its representatives in our State Legislature, to enact a statute supplementing the old liquor license law, looking to the better enforcement of that law. The o'd law itself had been prepared by the paid attorney of men engaged in the liquor and brewing business, and has for twenty years past remained without change (except two or three eliminations surreptiin 1881), and meeting the approval of the men who secured its enactment. I think it is high time that the honest, law-abiding voters of all political parties should array themselves against the party leaders who have bowed the knee to the liquor interests and expect their main financial support from men who want the laws def and have dictated nominations to that end I believe it will be the duty of every lawrespecting Democrat to join hands with the Republicans in this campaign, and in the State and national campaigns to follow next year, provided the men in Mr. Lieber's business, in compliance with the threats made by him, unitedly contribute their influence and money to the Demoratic organization. We all know what a Democratic victory won under such circumstances would mean. It would be dangerous to the peace and good order of the

SOME PERTINENT FACTS

That Are Contained in Mayor Denny's Last Annual Message.

Mayor Denny's annual message, issue ast January, contains much information that, if compared with the condition of afairs at the time Mr. Sullivan sent his an

some facts not generally known to the taxpayers of the city. In the introduction "I am gad to be able to exhibit to you onorable body such healthy financial con ditions as now exist in our municipal af-fairs. This administration assumed control sixteen months ago, when the city was nearly \$200,000 behind in the current

expense account. In addition to this, the payment of \$600,000 of the city's bonds that matured July 1, 1833, had been defaulted, which greatly added to the em-barrassments of the situation. Since then the bonds referred to, besides \$409,500 of other issues that matured in January and July, 1894, all of which bore 7.3 per cent. interest, have been refunded at 4 per cent. Beside, cash premiums were received for said bonds, amounting in the aggregate to \$20.117.50. The annual saving in our interest charge, by reason of these favorable refunding operations, amounts to \$33,313.50 It is confidently believed that terms equally as favorable will be secured in renewing the \$200,000 series of bonds to mature next July, thus making a further saving of \$6,600 in our annual interest account. The \$7,000 issue of old fire department bonds maturing at the same time will be paid off and canceled when due. No other issue of the city's onds will mature during the present ad-

Since this message was written by Mayo Denny, Controller Trusler has refunded the other \$200,000 of bonds referred to and has paid off the \$7,000 of fire department bonds.
The sale of refunding bonds was made on
terms very much like the ones referred to and made an additional saving of \$6,600 i the annual interest outlay, bringing the to-tal up to \$40,111 saving each year, or more than the entire cost of the street commissioner's department last year.

There are many things in this report, when compared with the reports of previous years, that are not readily apparent to the ordinary reader and will not be so until they are pointed out. For instance, compare the receipts in 1893 and 1894 in such matters as may suffer from the neglect of the city officials. The following are a few

Dog licenses......\$2,360.75 \$5,361.00 Hucksters' licenses...... 4,290.00 4,535.00 Last year was the first time that any effort was made to collect any license fee from owners of dogs, except from those who were honest enough to call at the controller's office and pay it. License Inspector Balcom was detailed to look after all kinds of licenses and he was paid about \$720 for a year's services for attending to this work. Through this effort there was collected on dog licenses alone more than twice as much as was collected the year before when Mr. Sullivan had charge of the city's affairs. The actual difference was \$3,000.25, which is \$2,280.25 more than the entire salary of the license inspector

ONE HUNDRED REASONS Preston C. Trusler Should Be Elected Mayor of This City. Because he is competent to perform duties of the office.

Because he is honest. Because he is firm. Because he is active and energetic. Because he has good common sense. Because he will take pride in hi 7. Because he knows how to preserve and protect the city's credit Because he is a practical business man 9. Because he will devote all his time

10. Because he knows what true economs is and will enforce it. Il. Because he realizes the exact natur of the trust imposed upon him in the 12. Because he would not uphold an evil doer in his own party.

13. Because he would remove a faithless officer without hesitancy. 14. Because he has long had intimate 15. Because his record as controller en titles him to the confidence of the people

16. Because he represents the sentiments of the best class of the people.

17. Because he would enforce the laws 18. Because he is needed in the settle-ment of the Belt rallroad indebtedness. 19. Because he will be needed in the pre vention of unwise municipal debts.

20. Because the election of his opponent would mean that the city will be overrun with gamblers and that saloons wi pay no heed to the law. 21. Because he is much more competer for the office than his competitor.

22. Because his success means a continuation of the policy of public improve 23. Because he cannot be handled by th Frenzel ring. 24. Because he lives on the South Side, which has not furnished a Mayor for many Because his election would mean that the police force is not to be weakened by unwarranted changes.

26. Because those who draw city warrants for services must earn the money if Because his management of the city's affairs made the expenses less than the city's receipts.

28. Because the "street-car litigation

needs a strong and incorruptible man at the head of the city.

29. Because he is the nominee of the party best equipped to control the city and extend its fame and market.

30. Because his defeat would invest the city in the hands of a party with no talent for government, but with an enomous appetite for the spoils of office. Because he paid off the floating de and funded the interest on the bonded debt so as to save over \$40,000 annually

to the taxpayers. 32. Because Benjamin Harrison says is highly important that he should be elected for the good of the city.

33. Because his election would be hailed by the other side as an encouraging sign that their policy of killing American industry is not approved by the people of 34. Because the Republican party has

that warrants an adverse verdict by the people. It has kept its pledges made be-fore the election two years ago. 35. Because he has allowed no corporaillment of his duty. the intrigues of the Frenzel interest-grab bing clique. 37. Because his election will prevent the town from being "wide open." which is a foregone conclusion if Taggart should 38. Because his election will be a rebuke to Bill Tron, Gus Rahke, Monk Wilson and the other gamblers who fought so hard

in the Democratic convention for Taggart's conscientious letting of contracts for public improvements in the next two years.

40. Because the important franchise matters that will probably come up in the next two years make it necessary to have a man who is backed by no such influence as that of John P. Frenzel, who is one of Taggart's chief lieutenants. 41. Because he has the courage of his convictions and the "stubbornness" necessary to carry them to completion. 42. Because he favors economy in th city affairs, as shown by two years in the controller's office.

43. Because he favors pushing public improvements as rapidly as the condition of the city will permit. 44. Because he favors the granting of franchise to the Citizens' Street-railroad Company if it can be done on terms as advantageous as the City company franchise, but no other way. parks made for the recreation of the peo-Because he is opposed to a wide-open

Because he is opposed to gas meters.

48. Because he is opposed to creating a necessity for soup houses.
49. Because he is opposed to allowing gambling houses to run in defiance of the law prohibiting them.

50. Because he is opposed to using the public funds to hire a gang of heelers to work the streets just before election for the purpose of securing their votes.

51. Because he understands how to sell the city's refunding bonds at a rate of interest much lower than ever paid before by the city. 52. Because he closely ccrutinizes every city bill before paying it.
53. Because he has not allowed bills because there was simply a pretext for them. He has demanded that the law authorize the expenditure of every sum.

54. Because he will closely scrutinize the reports of the heads of departments and know that they are carrying out the spirit of the law.

55. Because his record in the Council shows that he has always had a warn spot in his heart for the South Side. 56. Because he worked hard to keep the Democrats from giving away the rights of the people in not compelling the Union Railway Company to build two viaducts instead of one. 57. Because he is acquainted with the city's business. 58. Because he is a good financier.

59. Because as a controller he has been 60. Because he would know who to appoint as a controller.

61. Because he would know the kind men needed for the different boards.

62. Because he would know when proper attention is being given public affairs.

63. Because he would resign before he would stand as a figurehead.

64. Because he is fearless.

among his own appointees he would dis 6. Because he makes sure that he right and then goes ahead. 67. Because he would demand full work for city money.
68. Because he has given his undivided attention to the affairs of the con-69. Becaus he is not in the habit of leaving important duties for a duputy to per-70. Because he believes a public official is chosen to watch and guard the interests 71. Because he believes that the public

73. Because he could be found at the Mayor's office and not at a hotel or race 74. Because he would not be afraid to express himself on a public question. '75. Because the public would know right where he stands. 76. Because he has never promised one thing and then done another. 77. Because as controller he enforced the laws and rules to the letter.

ourse strings should not be loosened unless

72. Because he has demonstrated his fit

the law unties the knot.

78. Because he is not tied to any gas 79. Because he has no favors to ask of the street-car company 80. Because he is not backed by any ombine or syndicate. 81. Because he insisted on the law relative to election sheriffs and clerks being 82. Because he is indorsed by law specting people.

83. Because he seeks counsel before ac

Because he does not put his own udgment against that of the law. 85. Because the element that has a spasm at the mention of law is opposed to Because the saloon law violators are 87. Because the beer syndicate is working to defeat him.

8. Because the gamblers are longing for his defeat. 89. Because the enemies to good govern-ment have donated money to defeat him. 90. Because he has conducted a decent and clean campaign. 91. Because Tom Taggart is running against him.

Because he is a Republican. 93. Because Taggart's election would mean the rehabilitation of the disintegrated ocratic organization in Indiana. 94. Because Mr. Taggart needs a rest from office-holding. 95. Because one Democratic regime in twenty years is as much as Indianapolis 96. Because the petty officeholders in the county auditor's office should not be transferred to the city government. 97. Because Mr. Taggart is no better than his party. 98. Because a "genial smile" is not Mr.

Trusler's sole qualification for the responsi-ble duties of Mayor. 29. Because a debt-paying government is better than a debt-making one.

100. Because Mr. Trusler is not tied up in business and social relations that would interfere with the conscientious discharge of his duties.

An Issue That Is Plain. To the Editor of the Indianabolis Journal: The voters of Indianapolis cannot afford to misunderstand the issues to be decided to-morrow. Whatever else may be said about the issues, the one that stands out prominent above all others is that of law enforcement. The prominence of it is manifest when Mr. Taggart hastens to say he will enforce the laws. But his supporters give the whole case away. While Mr. Taggart, in a few publicly spoken words, is toadying to the better elements, his lieutenants are turning the city upside down in "lining up" for this "good fel-low" every man who is restless under the restraint of law enforcement, and every element that clamors for "wide-open-ness" and a liberal treatment of public evils. With this kind of backing does any one believe that laws could be impartially enforced by Mr. Taggart? Would not the classes that are abusing present condi-tions demand of Mr. Taggart that he re-spect their wishes? Does everybody not know that the town would be painted red by the liquor men and gamblers if Trusler shall be beaten? This is not mere sentiment. The present campaign shows it to be a fact, and under present circumstances no man who believes in law and order who believes in the supremacy of law, who believes in the advancement and best prosperity of the city can fail to do his duty by working and voting for Mr. Trusler. The time is short, but certainly every good citizen of Indianapolis owes it to the city and its good name to use his influence from now until the polls close on Tuesday night in the interests of good government

The fight is a square one. Will the io their duty?
Indianapolis, Oct. 5. Rev. T. I. Coultas's Views. One of the circulars recently sent to the nembers of the city clergy attacking the religious belief of Preston C. Trusler, fell into the hands of Dr. T. I. Coultas, pastor of Roberts Park Church. Dr. Coultas was justly indignant over the receipt of an anonymous letter, and yesterday morning indicated that he intended to read the circular to his congregation and denounce it. "The letter charges that Mr. Trusler is an atheist," he said, "but I will tell my congregation that I would rather vote for an atheist than a man who would send out

For Members Only.

The Cleveland Club was the rendezvous of beer-drinking members again yesterday, but the door was more closely guarded than for many Sundays past. The Democratic city committee sent word to the officers of the club that no strangers should be allowed to enter the club quarters at all. A member of the club said last night that the sales of beer were confined to members yesterday, and that the receipts for the day were greatly cut

THE POLLING PLACES. List Selected for the Election Next

City Clerk Nixon, Merrill Moores and W W. Spencer, constituting the City Board of Election Commissioners, have issued the following official list of voting places: -First Ward .-

First precinct, at 147 Ludlow avenue. Second precinct, at northwest corner Yandes and Twelfth streets. Third precinct, at 318 Yandes street. Fourth precinct, at 191 Columbia avenu Fifth precinct, at 722 East Seventh street. Sixth precinct, at 89 Columbia avenue. Seventh precinct, at Kellogg's office, Al-Eighth precinct, at 55 Brookside avenue. Ninth precinct, at corner Brookside avenue and Orange avenue Tenth precinct, at northeast corner Jefferson and Clifford avenues.

-Second Ward .-First precinct, at 657 College avenue. Second precinct, at 650 College avenue Third precinct, at Ninth and College ave-Fourth precinct, at Klingensmith's drug Fifth precinct, at Alabama and Seventh Sixth precinct, at No. 9 engine-house. Seventh precinct, at 424 College avenue. Eighth precinct, at 2 Central avenue. Ninth precinct, at rear Central-avenue Tenth precinct, at 252 Bellefontaine street,

-Third Ward .-

First precinct, at 362 Talbott avenue Second precinct, at 156 West Twelfth precinct, at Capitol avenue and Fourth precinct, at 140 East Seventh Fifth precinct, at rear 808 North Meridian precinct, at Ninth and Lennox Seventh precinct, at 275 Howard street. Eighth precinct, at 702 Capitol avenue Ninth precinct, at 127 East Seventh street, Tenth precinct, at 696 Capitol avenue,

Eleventh precinct, at 249 West Third -Fourth Ward .-First precinct, at Twenty-sixth and Illi Second precinct, at 1314 Capitol avenue,

Third precinct, at 491 Addison street. Fourth precinct, at 548 Addison street. Fifth precinct, at 456 Chicago street. Sixth precinct, at 624 Ontario street. Seventh precinct, at 580 North West Eighth precinct, at 282 Fayette street. -Fifth Ward .-First precinct, at 162 Elizabeth street.

ecinct, at 42 Lock street. Third precinct, at 492 West North street, Fourth precinct, at 350 Douglass street, lifth precinct, at 226 Blackford street th precinct, at 2.7 Blake street, enth precinct, at Landers's pork h that precinct, at 608 West Ver

Tenth precinct, at 13 Minkner street. Eleventh precinct, at 60 Traub avenue. Twelfth precinct, at 16 Wilcox street.

-Sixth Ward.-First precinct, at 100 Fort Wayne avenue, Second precinct, at 27 West First street. Third precinct, at 452 North Mississippi Fourth precinct, at 4991/2 North West Fifth precinct, at 488 North California Sixth precinct, at 347 North California Seventh precinct, at 274 West Michigan ighth precinct, at 161 Indiana avenue. Ninth precinct, at Owen's drug store, northwest corner Mississippi and North. Tenth precinct, at 457 North Illinois street. Eleventh precinct, at 79 Fort Wayne ave-

-Seventh Ward .-First precinct, at 34 Oak street. Second precinct, at 18 Cherry street. Third precinct, at 124 Fort Wayne avenue Fourth precinct, at 173 East Walnut street Fifth precinct, at 2611/2 Massachusett Sixth precinct, at 27 Peru avenue.

Seventh precinct, at 258 Fulton street. Eighth precinct, at 324 East Michigan Ninth precinct, at 191 Massachusetts ave Tenth precinct, at 119 North Alabama Eleventh precinct, at 169 North East Twelfth precinct, at corner Davidson and New York streets.

-Eighth Ward .-First precinct, at 97 Ramsey avenue. Second precinct, at 118 John street. Third precinct, at 426 Massachusetts ave-

Fourth precinct, at 276 Highland avenue. Fifth precinct, at 480 East Michigan Sixth precinct, at 96 North Walcott street Seventh precinct, at 1051 East Michigan

Eighth precinct, at 26 Eastern avenue. Ninth precinct, at 1167 East Washington Tenth precinct, at 537 East Washington Eleventh precinct, at 490 East Washing-Twelfth precinct, at 752 East Washington

-Ninth Ward .-First precinct, at 166 Trowbridge street.
Second precinct, at 161 Michigan avenue,
Third precinct, at 193 Bates street.
Fourth precinct, at 103 English avenue.
Fifth precinct, at 176 Spann avenue (rear.) Sixth precinct, at 322 Fletcher avenue Seventh precinct, at 113 Lexington avenue Eighth precinct, at Dillon street, between Spann and Fletcher avenues.
Ninth precinct, at Hosbrook and Cedar Tenth precinct, at 550 Virginia avenue. Eleventh precinct, at Woodlawn avenue Twelfth precinct, at Jefferson and Daw-

First precinct, at 361 East Market street. Second precinct, at 276 East Washington street. Third precinct, at 250 East Market street Fourth precinct, at 39 North Alabama precinct, at 2 Circle street.

-Tenth Ward --

Sixth precinct, at Maryland-street engine-use, No. 7's. Seventh precinct, at 22 South New Jersey Eighth precinct, at 279 East Washington Ninth precinct, at 148 Meek street. Tenth precinct, at 369 East Georgia street. Eleventh precinct, at 173 South Noble

Twelfth precinct, at 181 Virginia avenue. Thirteenth precinct, at 164 South New ersey street. -Eleventh Ward .-First precinct, at 100 East Michigan street

Second precinct, at 251 North Illinois Third precinct, at 56 West New York Fourth precinct, at 285 North Mississippi Fifth precinct, at 1291/2 Indiana avenue. Sixth precinct, at 42 Indiana avenue. Seventh precinct, at southeast corner Melian and Ohio streets

Eighth precinct, at 48 Massachusetts av Ninth precinct, at 90 West Market street. Tenth precinct, at 207 West New York Eleventh precinct, at 175 North California

-Twelfth Ward .-First precinct, at 137 West Washington Third precinct, at 213 West Maryland Fourth precinct, at 26 South West street

Fifth precinct, at 63 West Georgia street. Sixth precinct, at 85 Eddy street. Seventh precinct, at 9 Madison avenue. Eighth precinct, at 123 West South street. Ninth precinct, at 234 South West street. Tenth precinct, at 17 Grant street. Eleventh precinct, at 84 Norwood street. Twelfth precinct, at 57 Russell avenue. -Thirteenth Ward .-First precinct, at 406 Virginia avenue. Second precinct, at No. 11 engine-house Third precinct, at 293 Virginia avenue.

Fourth precinct, at 219 South New Jersey Seventh precinct, at 256 East McCarty Ninth precinct, at corner Bicking and East streets. Tenth precinct, at No. 3 Buchanan street. Eleventh precinct, at corner Virginia avenue and McCarty street. Twelfth precinct, at 531 Virginia avenue

-Fourteenth Ward -First precinct, at 18 Quince street. Second precinct, at 149 Spruce street. rd precinct, at 191 South Linden street. Fourth precinct, at 258 Olive street. Fifth precinct, at 343 Coburn street. recinct, at 561 South East street. Seventh precinct, at 485 Madison avenue. Eighth precinct, at 45 Nebraska street. Ninth precinct, at 92 Shelby street. Tenth precinct, at 769 South East street Eleventh precinct, at 792 South East

Twelfth precinct, at 52 Gatling street. Thirteenth precinct, at 195 Naomi street, -Fifteenth Ward .-First precinct, at 81 East McCarty street. Second precinct, at 467 South Meridian

Third precinct, at 406 South Illinois street. Fourth precinct, at 414 South Capitol ave-Fifth precinct, at 78 Meikel street. Sixth precinct, at 474 South West street. Seventh precinct, at 513 South West street. Eighth precinct, at 540 South Capitol ave-

Ninth precinct, at 274 Union street. Tenth precinct, at 290 Charles street. Eleventh precinct, at 76 Kansas street. Twelfth precinct, at Kellar's store (rear.) Thirteenth precinct, at 55 Palmer street. Fourteenth precinct, at 930 Madison ave

The polls will open promptly at 6 o'clock. Returns at the Journal Office. To-morrow night the returns from the municipal election will be displayed by stereopticon on the Journal Building facing the Monument plaza. It is expected

come in about 9:30 o'clock. Election officers are requested to inform the Journal at the earliest opportunity of the result in their precincts.

the returns from precincts will begin to

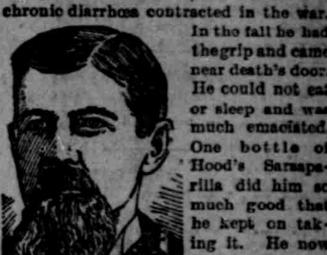
FLANKED M'CLELLAN. How Schofield Was Promoted to Brigadier General of Volunteers.

The retirement of General Schofield with the highest rank now known to our army makes of special interest the following story, which, so far as we are aware, has never before appeared in print. It is given on the authority of the General himself as he related it to a small group of officers not many months since. It adds a new incident to the multitude already known of Mr. Lincoln's combined humor and good In the summer of 1861 Schofield was a lieutenant of artillery serving on the staff of Gen. Nathaniel Lyon in Missouri until

Detroit Tribune.

the death of that officer at Wilson's Creek, and after that under Gen. John C. Fremont. The story can best be told in Gen. Schofield's own words: "I was engaged in the fall of 1861," he said, "in organizing and Louis, and had eight batteries comp General Fremont had brought with his from Europe recently a large quantity of arms and war material, and among them

My Husband Suffered For years with catarrh, rheumatism and



thegrip and came near death's door. He could not eat or sleep and was much emaciated. One bottle of Hood's Saraaparilla did him so much good that he kept on taking it. He now has a good ap-

In the fall be had

gained in flesh. I think it saved his life. AMANDA CASTETTER, Mt. Jackson, Ind. Hood's Sarsaparilla Is the One True Blood Purifier. Hood's Pills are tarteless, mild, effet

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Election returns read from stage to-morrow night

ENGLISH'S — TO-NIGHT Tuesday, Wednesday and Wednesday Matines. HARRY WILLIAMS'S GRAND SCENIC PLAY.

BOWERY GIRL." 60 PEOPLE ON THE STAGE. Popular Prices-Night: Orchestra 75c; orchestra

circle, \$1; dress circle, 50c; balcony, Z.c; gallery, 15 Lower floor, 50c; balcony, 25c. Election returns read from stage to-morrow night

PARK | Prices-10c, 20c, 30 Mutinees Daily.

TRIS AFTERNOON AND TO-NIGHT. Sadie Hasson

Great Sawmill Scene! Thrilling Rid EVERYBODY GOES TO THE PARK. Election Returns read from stage to-morrow nig EMPIRE == 3 Days

LADIES' MATINEE DAILY AT 2.

Election returns read from stage Tuesday night. Oct. 10, 11, 12-A Turkish Knight.

Season Tickets Now on Sale

Ten Entertainments me have the guns. I took a car and hurried to the arsenal, but when I reached there I found that the commandment had

there I found that the commandinality received a telegram countermanding the order, and that the guas were to be held for some foreign captain and his supposed company. I investigated, and found that the company consisted of the captain and company consisted of the captain and lieutenant. I then went again to General Fremont, and represented the facts, told him that I had the company all drilled and ready to go to the field, and he at one gave me another order for the battery but this order was countermanded like the former one. I made up my mind not to fool around any longer about these guns. So I went to General Fremont and told him that I believed that if he would give me an order to go East I could get all the guns and equipments that I needed. He at once said: 'Lieutenant, write out such an order as you want.' I sat down and wrote, at his table, an order for me to proceed to Cincinnati, Pittsburg, Washington and West Point, for the purpose of procuring guns, horses, harness, etc., and to report with the least practicable delay.

"I at once started. A new regiment of artillery had been authorized and was organizing, to which I had been promoted as a captain, and the regiment had been assigned to General McClellan's army. Colonel (afterward General) Barry was the colonel of the new artillery regiment and was then on duty with McClellan. On my arrival at Washington he wanted me to report to my regiment and take command of a battery. I said to him that I was engaged in a much more import work. But he went to General McClel and got him to issue an order that I should report to my regiment and take command of my battery. I did not think he had the right to do that, and I did not mean to do it if I could help it. So I went to Montgomery Blair, then Lincoln's postmaster-general-I was acquainted with his brother, Gen. Frank P. Blair -and he went with me to President Lincoln to get McClellan's order counter-manded. Mr. Lincoln, after hearing the case, said with some hesitation: 'Well, 'm afraid I can't do that. We are lettin McClellan have pretty much his own way added; 'But I'll tell you how we can I it. I'll make Schoffeid a brigadier-general and that will flank McClellan.' That wa a very satisfactory solution to me. I proded to West Point, where I found C got back to St. Louis the guns began to arrive, and very soon my con brigadier-general came." This is Schofield's own story of how he was promoted from a captain to a briga-dier-general of volunteers, and flanked General McClellan.

"Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrap" Has been used over fifty years by millions of mothers for their children while teething with perfect success. It soothes the child, softens the guins, allays pain, cures wind colic, regulates the bowels, and is the best remedy for diarrhea, whether arising from teething or other causes. For sale by druggists in every part of the world. Be sure and ask for Mrs. Winslow's Southing Syrup. 25c a bottle.

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